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MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1911.

THE NEW MINISTER AT ST. PAUL'S.

St. Paul's Church has made no mis-
take in the choice of its new Rector,
the Rev. Walter Russell Bowie. He
has preached here only a few times in
his new work, and though very young,
he has preached with the wisdom of
the elders and with much more than
their accustomed fire. He must have
been at his best yesterday morning.
His text was taken from the account
of Christ's entry into Jerusalem and
His lamentation over its unhappy
state: "And when He was come near,
He beheld the city, and wept over it:
Saying, 'Thou that hadst lost thy
faith, that it hadst lost its vision
of the spiritual, that it had sacrificed
its birthright, that the time was
coming when it would be destroyed, that
its soul, of which all its people were
part, was in peril, that it had refused
when He had called; and as it was
with Jerusalem of the ancients so it
is with the Jerusalem of the present
day, these great cities in which men
and women live and labor without any
proper apprehension of their spiritual
obligations to each other and to the
higher and better life of the commu-
nity. If Christ should come to Rich-
mond, would He not weep at the fail-
ure of its people to care for the soul
of this great community; at the failure
of the people of St. Paul's Church to
appreciate their opportunities for the
alleviation of the condition of the un-
fortunate, for the care of the soul of
this town?"

No effort is made to give here any
report of the sermon; our only pur-
pose is to speak with appreciation of
the young minister and his high con-
ception of his chance to impress his
people with their opportunities of
making the Church in Richmond an
active force in the larger religious
life of our people, of making them to
rejoice with the Master in His tender
regard for the soul of the City, this
little Jerusalem of our own in which
there is so much to be done for the
benefit of humanity. There has not
been a more effective plea for high
Christian effort.

Mr. Bowie is a singularly gifted
man. Educated at Harvard University,
where he obtained his Bachelor's De-
gree and taught in Theology at the
school of the prophets at Alexandria,
a hard student and a clear thinker,
a graceful speaker, a fine reader, a man
of imagination, he has already made
a good mark among the clergy of this
Diocese, and has a great future full
of rich promise for his diligence. He
announced yesterday that he had sub-
mitted to the vestry of St. Paul's some
plans for the year which will make
that Church more than ever a
great spiritual power in this town.
Beginning the first Sunday in Novem-
ber he will preach a series of six ser-
mons for instruction in the Christian
life: (1) Jesus' Life; (2) Jesus and the
Pharisees; (3) Jesus and the Common
People; (4) Jesus and the Romans; (5)
Jesus and the Kingdom of God. These
discourses will doubtless be heard by
others, and all for the building up of
his people in their most holy faith and
for the teaching of all others who may
wish to hear.

Yesterday morning, Mr. Bowie was
very effective, not to say really elo-
quent, in the announcements which he
made from the pulpit, as, for exam-
ple, when he said something like this:
"I wish to say to the regular mem-
bers of this congregation that 11
o'clock is the hour for service—not
twenty minutes past 11 o'clock, not
ten minutes past 11 o'clock, not five
minutes past 11 o'clock; but 11 o'clock."
That was all, but that was enough.

NO NEGROES NEED APPLY.

Since September nearly one hundred
colored waiters and bellmen have been
dismissed from several of the large
hotels and restaurants in New York
City, and their places been filled by
white men and boys. The Age, the
leading colored newspaper of this
city, says it has found that the
Hotel Men's Association is responsible
for the dismissal of the colored wait-
ers, and that steps will be taken this
week by the several associations formed
in New York to promote the industrial
welfare of the negroes to bring about
more favorable conditions. The fact
of the negro up North does not seem
to be a happy one, and we shall be
surprised when investigation is made
if it shall not turn out that it is the
color of his skin and not the ineffi-
ciency of his labor that has caused
his present distress in New York.
Down South, we have little trouble
with him, when we can get him to
work at all, and it must be said to
his credit that he does a very large
part of the work that is done in this
region.

How does it happen that up North,
where the doctors and saints are al-
ways talking about him and his rights,
he is in the best of condition. No corn and

they do so little for him when he is
cast down among them? How does it
happen that in Springfield, Massachu-
setts, where the white folks have been
agonizing over him for more than half
a century he is required to live away
from the association of his white
neighbors, in the meanest houses and
under the most uninviting conditions?
How does it happen that whenever one
of the more thrifty among the negroes
buys a house in a white neighborhood
in New York City there is almost
sure to be a riot if he shall attempt
to fill his premises with colored
tenants? Why is it that there are
so many hypocrites among the North-
ern people? Is there never to be any
change in their life and disposition?
Why cannot more be made for the dis-
charged negro waiters in the homes
of the pharisees who are eternally
praising against the habitations of
horrid cruelty in the South?

NO VALE OF TEARS.

That was a sermon of singular
beauty and power preached yesterday
at the Calvary Baptist Church by its
scholarly and gifted pastor, the Rev.
Dr. Ryland Knight, upon the text from
Job, "Are the consolations of God
small with thee?" No paraphrase
could do this deliverance justice and
even a transcript of the spoken word
would not, for the message met Beech-
er's definition of eloquence—"logic on
fire."

"How absurd it is," declared the
speaker, "that men, comfortable in
the goods of this world, should sing
from luxurious pews. This is a wilder-
ness of woe, when they know, as you
know, that it is not. The gladness is
greater than the gloom in this life. No
one can solve the problem of human
suffering, but there are countless
things why we should rejoice. This is
not a vale of tears that we live in, but
a vale of sunshine. Optimism, stout-
hearted faith in the goodness of things
and the gladness of life, merging into
immortality, these are the things we
must not forget."

Among other matters, Dr. Knight
touched upon the belief in the soul's
immortality, showing that this life
is but a "segment" of the real life.
There be many who have fastened
their faith in a hereafter upon just
that single rock—a belief that the in-
justices and wrongs of this world are
to be harmonized and justified in a life
to come—the knowledge that our idea
of justice itself carries the inalienable
evidence of a future state in which
that will be which should have been.

Paul, enchained, was greater than
Nero, enthroned; Savoranola, with
the fangs about him, was greater than
Lorenzo, encompassed with pomp and
power. Lives like these should justify
the belief that somewhere, sometime,
somehow sacrifice will have its reward
and injustice its correction. Herein
lies the greatest consolation—that the
good and faithful have sweet assur-
ance that when they have crossed the
bar, they will, in Tennyson's deathless
expression, meet their Pilot face to
face.

RACING OR HOMICIDES?

There appears to be a great deal
of excitement in South Carolina about
the establishment of a racing course at
Charleston, and all sorts of hard things
have been said about that community,
and about the evils that would flow
from such an enterprise if it should
succeed. The fact that racing has been
prohibited in other States, that it is an
evil institution, that it would encourage
gambling and bring down upon the
community the ill will of all law-abid-
ing people of the rest of the State—
all these and many other objections of
the same general character have been
urged against the wicked thing that is
contemplated at Charleston, which was
at one time in its long and illustrious
career the home of racing. The Roanoke
Times comments thus on the in-
dignation of the people of the State
touching this matter:

"They are right, of course. When
people in that State desire amusement,
homicides and lynchings are more ex-
citing, less expensive and less subject
to disagreeable interference or super-
vision by the law than horse racing."
This does not prove, of course, that
homicides and lynchings are innocent
amusements; but it does prove that
sometimes people get so inflamed by
the motives that they can't see the
beams.

THE WHOLE STORY.

In the principal street of Salisbury,
North Carolina, there stands a fine
monument to the Confederate soldiers,
designed by Ruckstuhl, which bears
this striking inscription: "They gave
their lives and fortunes for Constitu-
tional Liberty and State Sovereignty
in obedience to the teachings of the
fathers who framed the Constitution
and established the Union of States."
There was never so much said in so
few words. We wish that the people
of this day everywhere throughout the
South could remember that this brief
writing is their title to nobility.

THE CIRCUS AN EDUCATIONAL AGENCY.

When paterfamilias goes to the circus
in Richmond it will not be neces-
sary for him to plead hereafter that
he went to take the children. Last
week there was a circus in Spartan-
burg, and it was attended by the Hon.
Charles Petty, one of the ancients of
that town, who took occasion to ex-
plain in The Journal, with which he
is connected, the educational advan-
tages of the circus, as follows:
"First, the value of systems. Every-
thing about the big show is systemat-
ized. Nobody seems in a hurry, yet
everything is done, and done right."
Second, farmers can learn how to
take care of mules and horses from
circus men. Their stock are always
in the best of condition. No corn and

fodder fed to either. Oats generally
used.

"Third, young people should observe
that everything is done promptly.
From the men who rub horses on up
to the highest and performer, all have
undergone thorough training and never
omit a detail.

"Fourth, kindness to animals is an-
other feature. The horses have no
whip marks on them. Nor are they
overloaded."
That is so much better than the old
thrashers excuse we have all made at
times, and every time, that we have
gone or would go to take the children.
The circus is educational in the high-
est degree, and as an educational
agency it should be supported, of course,
by all who would contribute to the
general spread of intelligence. Be-
sides, there are so many of our other
faults we can lay to the charge of our
own children or our neighbors' children.
Now that Captain Petty has let out
the men on the circus proposition, the
children can be saved for other emer-
gencies.

ANOTHER GOOD MAN GONE.

More than fifty years ago a young
man came to the United States from
Prussia. He was named John. He
"came South," and in Abbeville
county, South Carolina, laid the founda-
tion of his fortune. He died sud-
denly in New York City of heart fail-
ure last Friday morning full of years,
and will be buried in the Coming
Street Cemetery, Charleston, in which
city he had lived the larger part of his
useful life, and where he numbered
hosts of friends among all classes in
the community, and without regard to
race or religion.

A member of the Board of Public
Works, for twenty years President of
K. K. Beth El Synagogue, Vice-President
of the Associated Charities, a life member of the Hebrew
Benevolent Society, founder of the
Charleston Savings Institution, direc-
tor in a number of local banks, mem-
ber of the executive committee
of the organization appointed to
minister to the wants of the
sufferers from the earthquake in
1858, and foremost in all good works
for the community in which he lived
and where he was honored and loved,
he will be buried with the sincere re-
grets of all his neighbors. A man of
strong common sense, of great ability
in large affairs, of scrupulous honesty
and lofty impulses, Morris Israel
proved by his life what can be accom-
plished by sturdy effort and straight
living.

WILL HONOR MCBRYDE.

Dr. J. M. McBryde, of Blacksburg,
one of the ablest heads that the Vir-
ginia Polytechnic Institute ever had,
is to receive a new honor. By ac-
tion of the faculty of the University
of South Carolina, he is to receive
the McMaster medal bestowed yearly
on that alumnus who shall be deemed
to have rendered distinguished ser-
vice to the human race. The pre-
sentation will be most appropriate, be-
cause the medal will be conferred by
that scholarly Virginian, Dr. Edward
Southey Joyner, who was associated
with Dr. McBryde in Virginia,
Tennessee and South Carolina. When
these two old Romans of Southern edu-
cation stand up together, there will
be a rising to the feet and a
cheering such as is rarely heard,
even in South Carolina.

This is a merited honor. Dr. Mc-
Bryde was a pioneer in agricultural
education. For three decades he
struggled mightily and successfully for
the spread of education among the
whole people, and when he closed the
book of his active service to the
South, he ended a career of remark-
able and enduring usefulness to man-
kind.

THE FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH.

Paterson, New Jersey, celebrated for
its Anarchist population, has a new
claim to the attention of the world. A
physician has discovered in the near
vicinity of the city a brook which he
asserts to be beyond doubt the only
and original "fountain of youth." He
says that whosoever shall bathe in it
frequently shall have something like
perpetual youth.

The discoverer is of opinion that
this Paterson branch was in reality
just what Ponce de Leon was looking
for when he went roaming in the
Everglades. Indian tradition went
far in those days, according to this
student, and Indian ideas of distance
were both indefinite and unreliable.
Florida might easily have been con-
fused with New Jersey.

A HUMANE OFFICER.

From the esteemed Lunenburg Tri-
bune we learn of a very humane ac-
tion on the part of an officer of the
law in that county. Monday night of
last week a woman had to be com-
mitted to jail in Lunenburg, where
she would spend the night in condi-
tions uncomfortable and unsanitary.
Sheriff Shackleton, realizing how in-
human it would be in compelling wom-
en to spend the night in jail, guard-
ed the woman in his home all night,
and the next day took her to Pat-
tersburg. The Tribune says that "We
believe that the spirit which prompted
him to do this was one which should
be found more often in those having
charge of our criminals." Assuredly so.

THE VIEW OF AN ALUMNUS.

Editor D. T. Kennedy, of the Lunen-
burg Tribune is an alumnus of the
Virginia Polytechnic Institute. In his
latest issue he takes up the reports
of immorality at that institution, and
his comment is: "The morals of the
above those of the average college
men and there are few schools in Vir-
ginia that can boast of a cleaner set
of young men than those who are gradu-

ates at the Virginia Polytechnic In-
stitute."

Disclaiming the holding of a brief
for any of those connected with the
institution, Brother Kennedy believes
that the trouble is due wholly to
"some dissatisfied and disgruntled par-
ties who are not getting what they
think they should have. We mean
that this is the cause of the reports
finding their way into the news-
papers."

However, the most interesting part
of the Tribune's comment is:

"But, back of it all, we believe that
there is in this State a school which
for years has been doing a good
work done by the Virginia Polytechnic
Institute, and that those connected
with the school are doing all in their
power to arouse dissension among the
honorable at the Virginia Polytechnic
Institute, and dissatisfaction through-
out the State. It is indeed a sad state
of affairs when one college would thus
seek to take advantage of another,
and in our travels we meet many
others who are of the same opinion
as to the cause of the trouble at the
Virginia Polytechnic Institute as the
writer."

This presents to us a rather new
view of the matter and is here noted
for that reason.

THE PICKLE PERIL.

A recent health conference in In-
diana was attended by Dr. Hurty,
secretary of the State Board of Health.
During the deliberations he was asked
this question: "What do you consider
the most dangerous thing in town from
the standpoint of disease?" The ques-
tioners thought he would select com-
mon drinking cups or pools of stag-
nant water, but here was the colloquy
that followed:

"Does the writer of this really wish
me to answer it honestly?"

A chorus of assent was heard over
the room.

"Well, then, I must say that the
most dangerous thing I have seen in
your town, from the standpoint of
health, is a big barrel of pickles I saw
in one of the grocery stores."

The criticism was probably just. In
some pickle barrels the acid is so
strong that it completely eats up the
pickles.

FATAL MISPRONUNCIATION.

"More frequently in minor details,
incidents and circumstances than in
great events, history repeats itself,"
comments the Boston Globe, declaring
that historic parallels and coincidences
are common enough, but rarely so im-
pressive as the resemblance between
what took place in China the other
day and what happened ages ago in
the supremacy of Israel.

Cables from Shanghai assert that
more than 1,000 Manchus have been
massacred by the rebels in Hankow
and in other cities and add: "Suspects
were compelled to pronounce the Chi-
nese word 'six,' which differs slight-
ly in the Chinese and Manchu lan-
guages. Lacking the Chinese accent,
they were killed."

And here is the quaint account
given in the Book of Judges of a
clash between two tribes of the Israel-
ites.

"And the Gileadites took the pas-
sages of Jordan before the Ephraim-
ites; and it was so that when those
Ephraimites which were escaped said:
'Let me go over,' that the men of
Gilead said unto him, 'Art thou an
Ephraimite? If he said, 'Nay,' then
said they unto him, 'Say now Shib-
boleth.' And he said, 'Sibboleth,' for
he could not frame to pronounce it
right. Then they took him and slew
him at the passages of Jordan, and
there fell at that time of the
Ephraimites forty and two thousand."

That was fatal mispronunciation.

Woodrow Wilson's boom is not do-
ing so well. Hobson is for the New
Jerseyman.

If you hear this yell, duck:

"Votes! Votes! Votes! Votes! Votes!
Votes! Votes! Votes! W. S. P."

That's the official yell of the suffrag-
ists.

The James River Clarion claims to
cover old Buckingham, but it does
not give the news from Howardsville.
The Andersonville correspondent says
there is typhoid fever and a new baby
in the same family, the Arvonian
man tells us about a departure for Munie,
Indiana the Ballsville reporter writes
about the visit of a Richmond drum-
mer; there is to be a millinery store
in Dillwyn, and there is a half column
about the descendants of old Peter
Guerrant, but what watchman of the
James River; what, ho, of the hunters
and horsemen and farmers and fair
ladies of Howardsville? Are the foxes
biting yet? Are the grapes good? It
may be all right for the Lynchburg
News to ignore our request for a social
column from Masses Mill, but the
Clarion really must keep us posted
about who's who and what's what in
Howardsville.

Score one for Colonel W. B. Free-
man, who said at the meeting of Lee
Camp the other night that criticism
of the Press was a time-worn plan
of getting out of difficulties. Some-
how what many men say never looks
the same when it appears in print,
and we always hail with delight the
man who is honest enough to speak
a word for the much abused news-
paper reporter.

"We take pleasure in stating that
Baker was positively not born in
North Carolina," says the Columbia
State. But The State would take
pleasure in anything. Almost any-
body living or published in Columbia
would be pleased with anything. The
State should have added that Cole-
man Livingston Bleane was not born
in North Carolina.

"Why not Mitchell?" asks the New-
port News Times-Herald, adding:

"What's the matter with Dr. S. C.
Mitchell for the president of Wash-
ington and Lee University? He went
to South Carolina a few years ago,
to trace any connection between them

This opportunity should be embraced
to bring him back."

Dr. Mitchell is doing a wonderful
work in South Carolina, where he
has almost rebuilt the University
of South Carolina, of which he
is the present head. He has shown
in his few years there that he is one
of the ablest and most constructive
university heads in the entire South.

Two hundred gallons of pickle were
put up at the Harrisonburg Normal
School last week. Oh, fudge!

Voice of the People

Something for Lee Camp to Do.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,—The whole of the Times-Dispatch
has been full of the news of the
Long Roll, which has had the
supremacy of the Lee Camp, and the
published report of a discussion
among the members of Lee Camp in
the Times-Dispatch of October 21.
I am glad to see that the Lee Camp
and its supporters are so united in
protest against such unfortunate
procedure, rather like "sounding brass
and beating gymbal."

No book is faultless, though Miss
Johnston's "Long Roll" has been ad-
judged more nearly so than most oth-
ers by surprising unanimity of
opinion throughout the United States
and abroad. Astonishing, indeed, then
appears to be the persistence of Lee
Camp in attempting to undertake
service to the South rendered by a
townswoman and stateswoman, whose
patriotism and genius in literary at-
tainment have been recognized by the
most distinguished of our writers.
The Lee Camp is a body of which its
members are the survivors.

Connected with the Lee Camp activity
the camp has displayed in this direction
its inactivity in furthering the erec-
tion of the Confederate Memorial
Building, which the Lee Camp has
contributed \$50,000 of land and the city
contributed \$50,000 of bonds. Here
is a practical matter, better worth
time and words than a difference of
opinion, which discredits no one ex-
cept the participants, but which is
most unjust and undignified. It is
the part of Confederate veterans and
men of the Old South.

The writer of these brief para-
graphs, who was a guest in the Lee
Camp, where General Jackson made his head-
quarters, on his way from the Valley
to Richmond, in 1862, has been struck
from personal recollection of the truth,
in many respects, of Miss Johnston's
deliciously "old-fashioned" right
hand" in war. The faded gray hair
of the drooping figure in the saddle,
the rigidity of pose on the part
of the "old soldier" who was tested
by memory, as belonging to the
dominant personality of one of the
greatest military leaders of modern
days.

"I wrote 'The Long Roll' mainly for
what is left of the Confederacy," said
Miss Johnston. Certainly it should be
a great privilege for Lee Camp to
acknowledge the high purpose dis-
played in the enormous task of produc-
ing such a work, and to be so dis-
cussed in the Lee Camp. The Lee Camp
cause the camp symbolizes. Lack of
appreciation and Lee Camp should not
be linked together in the minds of
those to whom its present and future
and purposes are alike incomprehen-
sible.

A CONFEDERATE WOMAN.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

"What's Heebia to him, or he to
Heebia. That he should weep for her?"
Sir,—The quotation from "Hamlet"
is a beautiful phrase, and in your
editorial of the 17th instant, to the
effect that Governor Walter Roscoe
Stubbs, of Kansas, at the Columbus
Day dinner in Kansas City "Never
Touched Columbus."

You say that "other speakers soared
in marvelous flights, but none distin-
guished himself in the same way as"
the Governor of Kansas. I am glad
if Governor Stubbs spoke "without
preparation," it is at all strange that,
as a matter of memory, he could not
have repeated back nearly five hun-
dred years, when Christopher Columbus
came into existence, but the time
and place of his birth are not known
with certainty.

As the chief magistrate of a State
which recognized the right of women
to the suffrage, and which has a uni-
versal disfavor prevailed against it,
might he not have established the
"virile patriotism" of Kansas beyond
doubt, by a declaration of the historic
fact that, whilst the monarchs
of his own and other countries for
several years were heedless of Colum-
bus, the Western Hemisphere of Atagan
was to the last violent and un-
willing to take any part in the enter-
prise, Isabella of Castile, regretting
the low estate of her finances, gen-
erously offered to advance to him
jewels in order to raise as much money
as might be needed in making prepara-
tions for the voyage?

The conduct of a woman's faith
and help, without which the land of
the free and the home of the brave
might never have been indigenous to
the Western Hemisphere, and which
enough in itself to justify every rea-
sonable concession for women's politi-
cal rights, and to emancipate them
from the bondage of the past, and to
a customary and antiquated way,
the lords of creation have so long imposed.
Columbus accepted the belief that
the earth was round, else during a
lunar eclipse, the earth's shadow on
the moon would not be the reflection
of the circumference of a perfect circle.
From this fact he reasoned that
a voyage westward of the Portuguese
discovery of the globe, and
bring him back from where he started.
With a crew already dejected and dis-
heartened, he ordered the sails to be
entered, when it was observed with as-
tonishment that the magnetic needle
in their compasses did not point exact-
ly to the north, but had shifted to-
wards the west, and as they proceeded
this variation increased. Columbus in-
vented a reason for this, but it did not
satisfy himself. If it had, he would
have been content to let the matter
pass, and the time being dispel the fears
and silenced the murmurs of his men. It
may be only accounted for in recent
years, when the discovery of the mag-
netic pole and the north pole were not
the same.

When they had been above three
weeks at sea, the sailors were clamor-
ing for a return, and some of the most
audacious proposed to throw Columbus
into the sea. As the voyage proceeded
birds began to appear in flocks. Col-
umbus permitted the sailors to use
several of their discoveries by the mo-
tion of birds, altered his course from
under the stars, and he ordered them
they pointed their flight. After hold-
ing on for several days in this new
direction without any better success,
he was ordered to despair and appear
in every countenance.

As a last resort, Columbus promised
to his men that if they would accom-
pany him to the land, he would give
them a return, and some of the most
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in every countenance.

As a last resort, Columbus promised
to his men that if they would accom-
pany him to the land, he would give
them a return, and some of the most
audacious proposed to throw Columbus
into the sea. As the voyage proceeded
birds began to appear in flocks. Col-
umbus permitted the sailors to use
several of their discoveries by the mo-
tion of birds, altered his course from
under the stars, and he ordered them
they pointed their flight. After hold-
ing on for several days in this new
direction without any better success,
he was ordered to despair and appear
in every countenance.

On the 12th of October 1492, Colum-
bus landed on one of the Bahama Isles,
which he called San Salvador. In
submitting a few of the salient
features which led to the discovery of
America, I think it is quite impossible
to trace any connection between them

or the omitted ones, either, and Gov-
ernor Stubbs' speech on State bank
and ninth banquet celebration of the land-
ing by Columbus.

It is true that Columbus landed on
the banks of San Salvador and there
the scene and location were so different
from the banks of the Governor
Stubbs had in mind that the reader
must conclude in the language of your
editorial, that Governor Stubbs "never
touched Columbus."

Up to the early seventies General
Toombs had delivered many times his
celebrated speech on "Magna Charta."
He was chosen orator of the com-
memorative exercises of the University
of Georgia. His speech was on the
another subject and reduced to mean-
ingless manuscript for a few minutes, but
soon discarded it scornfully, and re-
sponded with his famous "Magna Charta"
speech with responsive enthusiasm
from his audience.

The great anti-Slavery debate in the
United States Senate started under
a resolution to inquire into the status
of the public lands. If Richmond Pear-
son Hobson spoke two hours at a frater-
nity dinner on the yellow peril and
only about four minutes on the frater-
nity, it may be that the secrets of
the Government are in the hands of
his freedom of speech. In Governor
Stubbs' case there is no apparent rea-
son. Why he did not immediately

mention Columbus, or at least Queen
Isabella, in support of the powerful
precedent that it is very ungracious
for men suffragists to appropriate all
the political rights when, if it had not
been for a woman we might not have
had any America for the growth of our
citizenly privileges and rights of
inalienable rights.

CHARLES JEWETT SWIFT,
Columbus, Ga.

Knows What He Is Talking About.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,—In a column headed "Not True,"
in an issue of your paper of the 9th
instant, you say I am wrong about
much of the food adulteration being
due to the unreasonable demands of
the housewife. I will give \$1,000 to
any charitable institution of your State
if I cannot show that much of the food
adulteration is due to such demands.
The word "chief" in the first para-
graph of your article was never used
by me in that connection at all. I
have studied and observed conditions
in this connection for four years, and
I know what I am talking about. I
never said the women originated the
deception, either, but I did say
emphatically that they continue to be
deceived without making any effort
to get correct notions about the man-
ufacture of common articles of food.
Yours truly, J. S. ABBOTT,
Dallas and Food Commissioner,
Austin, Texas, October 15.

Hardening Hands.

Did pugilists ever, or do they now,
harden their fists when practicing for
a fight?

FIGHT FAN.
In the days of long ago, when pug-
ilists fought without gloves, the cus-
tom to harden the fists by immer-
sion in brine, but that practice has
been abandoned, and exercise is used
to harden the hands.

Publication.